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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report by Mr. Maurice Glélé-Ahanhanzo, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/20 and 1995/12

Addendum

Mission to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 13 to 24 November 1995

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INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the mission

1. In compliance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/20 of 2 March 1993 and 1995/12 of 24 February 1995, the Special Rapporteur visited the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 13 to 24 November 1995, as agreed with the Government of that country. The Special Rapporteur's purpose was to examine incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, negrophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance, as well as governmental measures to overcome them.

2. Allegations received at the Centre for Human Rights referred to a multiplication of racist incidents in the United Kingdom due, in particular, to the activities of movements of the far right and to the behaviour of the police towards certain ethnic minorities. Jewish organizations had also informed the Special Rapporteur of the resurgence of anti-Semitic acts prompted by the propaganda of fundamentalist Islamic organizations and organizations of the far right.

3. The mission was also timely since, in July 1995, the Human Rights Committee, after considering the fourth periodic report of the United Kingdom, submitted in accordance with article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR/C/95/Add.3), had expressed regret "concerning the failure to address adequately issues properly arising under article 26 [prohibition of discrimination] of the Covenant" (CCPR/C/79/Add.55, para. 2). The Committee had also expressed concern on a number of matters directly or indirectly related to the question of racism and racial discrimination. 1/

B. Mission programme

4. The Special Rapporteur first visited London, where he met with officials and high-level political figures, including the Honourable Timothy Kirkhope, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs; Mr. Philip Astley, Head, Human Rights and Humanitarian Division, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; and the Honourable Douglas Henderson, MP (Labour), shadow spokesperson on community race relations. A working meeting was held in which Mr. Ranjit Zondhi, Deputy Chairman, and Mr. Sukh Dev Sharma, Executive Director, of the Commission for Racial Equality, participated. The Special Rapporteur also met Mr. Michael Banton, a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and attended an extremely interesting lecture by the Right Honourable the Lord MacKay of Clashfern, entitled "Racial Equality and the Courts: the Lord Chancellor's perspective".

5. The Special Rapporteur then travelled to the Midlands (in the north of England) and visited the cities of Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool, where he had fruitful meetings with municipal officials working to improve race relations in their cities and with officials of the regional offices of the Commission for Racial Equality.

6. In addition to official meetings and meetings with local community leaders, the Special Rapporteur met representatives of several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious institutions and trade unions, including Amnesty International, the Runnymede Trust, the Institute for Race Relations, the Minority Rights Group, the Law Society, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Churches Commission for Racial Justice, the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry.

7. The Special Rapporteur concluded his trip with a visit to the Campsfield holding centre at Kidlington, near Oxford, to the north of London, where "illegal" immigrants and asylum-seekers are held while waiting to be either expelled or authorized to enter Britain after consideration of their cases.

8. A detailed schedule of the mission appears in the annex to this report.

9. The Special Rapporteur would like to convey his deep gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom for its diligence in arranging his visit, for the quality of the hospitality he received, and for the spirit of cooperation displayed by its representatives. He also thanks the representatives of non-governmental organizations who agreed to see him and provided him with information.

C. Breakdown of the population of the United Kingdom

10. According to the official census carried out in 1991 by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), there are 51,874,000 Whites and 3,015,000 members of minority ethnic groups (see Table 1). Among these ethnic groups, a distinction has been made between Blacks (Afro-Caribbeans, Africans and other Blacks) and Asians (Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Chinese and other Asians). Overall, minorities make up 5.5 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

11. It is important to note that, according to information obtained from several official and unofficial sources, most members of ethnic minorities, in a spirit of solidarity and for political purposes, prefer to be called "Black". Therefore, the use of the term "Blacks" throughout the rest of this report will be used in a political rather than a racial sense and will denote all the ethnic minorities in the United Kingdom. The terms "Black" and "ethnic minority" are also used in studies on the British population.

Table 1. Acceptances for settlement by nationality, 1992 to 1995

United Kingdom

Number of persons

Geographical region	1992	1993	1994	1993		1994				1995	
			(R)	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr (R)	2nd Qtr (R)	3rd Qtr (R)	4th Qtr (R)	1st Qtr (P)	2nd Qtr (P)
Europe											
European Economic Area 1/	930	530	620	120	100	230	180	120	80	90	50
Other Europe	3 690	4 480	4 040	1 170	1 140	1 170	1 250	830	790	910	960
Europe	4 630	5 010	4 650	1 280	1 250	1 400	1 420	960	870	1 000	1 010
Americas	7 260	7 660	7 890	2 030	1 600	2 040	1 830	2 200	1 820	2 030	2 000
Africa	8 980	10 790	11 920	2 810	2 530	3 240	2 740	3 110	2 820	3 100	3 120
Asia											
Indian subcontinent	15 070	14 090	14 070	3 590	3 040	3 790	3 290	3 740	3 250	3 590	3 730
Remainder of Asia	10 190	11 270	11 840	3 050	2 690	3 280	2 730	3 030	2 790	3 040	2 720
Asia	25 260	25 360	25 900	6 640	5 730	7 080	6 020	6 770	6 040	6 630	6 450
Oceania	2 340	2 650	2 850	710	540	680	690	760	720	880	920
Other nationalities 2/	4 100	4 170	1 890	1 130	900	530	470	460	420	350	400
All nationalities	52 570	55 640	55 110	14 610	12 540	14 970	13 180	14 270	12 690	13 990	13 900

Source: Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom, First Half 1995, 19 October 1995.

1/ European Community prior to 1994.

2/ Includes South-East Asian refugees.

12. This category breaks down as follows:

Africans	7.0 per cent
Afro-Caribbeans	22.5 per cent
Bangladeshis	5.4 per cent
Indians	27.9 per cent
Pakistanis	15.8 per cent
Chinese	5.2 per cent
Other Asians	6.6 per cent
Others	9.6 per cent

13. Blacks live primarily in the urban and industrial areas of Greater London (20.2 per cent of the population), Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool.

14. After the Second World War, the United Kingdom encouraged the inhabitants of its colonies or former colonies in southern Asia, Africa and the Caribbean to immigrate in order to replace the large numbers of its own able-bodied population who had died during the war. These early immigrants were recruited into heavy industry, construction, transport (bus, train and underground drivers) and the health field (nurses). The immigration of such persons was facilitated by the passage, in 1948, of the Nationality Act, which conferred British citizenship on His Majesty's colonial subjects and nationals of the Commonwealth. This explains the special situation of British minorities in Europe; although they experience racial discrimination in various forms, they enjoy civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and can assert those rights through political action.

15. Jews are considered as Whites and form a community consisting of an estimated 300,000 people, most of whom live in London (200,000) and Manchester (30,000). The remainder live in Liverpool, Leeds and Glasgow.

II. EXAMPLES OF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

A. Preliminary observations

16. The Government of the United Kingdom acknowledges the existence of problems and is trying to overcome them through legislative and administrative measures designed to eliminate economic and social disparities between the White majority and the ethnic minorities. Government action is supplemented by that of local communities, Churches, trade unions and numerous non-governmental associations and organizations.

17. The United Kingdom was in fact one of the first Member States of the United Nations to make a frontal attack on the problems that may arise from race relations, by very early on adopting laws on the subject and creating a Commission for Racial Equality responsible for supervising their implementation.

18. Remarkable progress has been achieved during the 30 years of the policy of racial equality, but increasingly subtle forms of discrimination have emerged. Moreover, in recent years, the economic crisis and competition for increasingly scarce resources and jobs, as well as political activity by far right and neo-Nazi movements and parties and violent action by the police against certain communities, have polarized social relations between rich and poor on the one hand, and between Whites and Blacks on the other. In these black communities, race riots, racially-motivated murders and various incidents of greater or lesser seriousness have occurred.

19. The arrival of immigrants and asylum-seekers, in particular from the southern hemisphere, has accentuated the ambient xenophobia.

20. The recent measures envisaged by the Government to check immigration and requests for asylum do not seem likely to relieve tensions.

21. The Special Rapporteur proposes to consider some of the problems faced by British society and then to describe the measures taken by Her Majesty's Government and actions initiated by civil society.

B. Prejudices, stereotypes and racism in daily life

22. As the Human Rights Committee has been informed in the past, Africans, Afro-Caribbeans and Asians driving luxury cars are unjustifiably stopped and searched by the police. The police are alleged to harbour prejudices against the majority of Africans and Afro-Caribbeans whom they regard as drug dealers or pimps or, in any case, criminals. When stopped, supposedly for a vehicle registration check, such persons may also be questioned regarding their residence status because they are automatically suspected of being in Britain illegally. Young Asians are sometimes suspected of having stolen the cars they are driving.

23. An African name can be an almost insurmountable obstacle to obtaining a skilled job. Many Africans are unable to obtain interviews because their applications are rejected by employers, even if they have attended the best British universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, or the London School of Economics. An Afro-Caribbean or African with a first and family name of British origin may be invited to an interview which, in rare cases, may lead to an offer of employment, but an African who has retained the signs of his identity will arouse negative prejudices and be stereotyped as failing to integrate into society, having bizarre customs and dress or being incompetent, which will prevent him from leaping this first hurdle and obtaining a management position in a firm.

24. A Muslim name may also be equated with failure to integrate into British society. Generally speaking, the middle and upper classes have a particularly strong resentment of Muslims, an "Islamophobia", especially with regard to

Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and nationals of the Maghreb and the Middle East countries. The members of these classes have a Christian upbringing and are worried by Muslim fundamentalism. The rejection of Muslims is also a result of Middle East conflicts whenever they affect British interests to the slightest degree. Such was the case in 1991 during the Gulf war. Anti-Muslims tend to equate nationality, Islam, fundamentalism and terrorism.

C. Harassment and racial violence

25. These phenomena have three sources: the activities of small, extreme right-wing groups and neo-Nazi organizations, individual behaviour and police treatment of Black communities and their members.

26. Incidents involving small, extreme right-wing groups are recorded by the police when reported by victims. There have been 7,000-8,000 racially motivated incidents per year since 1992. From 1988 to 1992, the number of such incidents increased from 4,383 to 7,734. However, many analysts believe that these statistics represent less than the real number of racist incidents since many victims of such acts do not trust the police to follow up on their complaints and therefore do not report them. In other cases, the police themselves minimize such incidents by classifying them as minor offences such as street "crime/burglary", "juvenile crime/hooliganism" or "neighbourly dispute". 2/

27. The British Crime Survey, published by the Home Affairs Committee on Racial Attack Harassment, uses orally conducted surveys of individuals and questionnaires to record actual racist incidents that are qualified as such by the victims but have not necessarily been brought to the attention of the police. In 1991, using this method, approximately 130,000 racist incidents were estimated to have occurred. According to officials of the Commission for Racial Equality, the 1994 estimates are of approximately the same magnitude.

28. With regard to police behaviour, observers point out that police officers are constantly suspicious of ethnic minorities, as evidenced by the fact that members of these groups are frequently stopped and searched. According to Government statistics, one quarter of the individuals stopped by the police in the United Kingdom between 1993 and 1994 were black, despite the fact that Blacks make up only 5.5 per cent of the population. In London, nearly 42 per cent of the individuals stopped and searched between April 1993 and April 1994 were black although minorities make up only 20 per cent of the residents of that city. 3/ The Criminal Justice Act of 1994 expanded police powers, authorizing them to engage in such practices without any grounds for suspicion and making any refusal to cooperate an offence. The statistics given above "provide the first evidence that the new powers are leading to greater harassment of black and minority communities, as many predicted they would when the legislation was passing through Parliament". 4/

29. There is also a tendency to use excessive force during operations carried out in ethnic-minority areas in pursuing criminals or individuals suspected of being in Britain illegally. Some operations of this type have led to deaths: in 1993, immigration officers, accompanied by police, bound Joy Gardner, a young woman of Jamaican origin, with adhesive tape and attempted to forcibly remove her in order to expel her. She is reported to

have died while struggling to resist removal. Joseph Nnalue allegedly died in October after falling from the third floor of the building where he lived when immigration officials raided his apartment for the purpose of expelling him and his family.

30. The urban riots which raged in major cities during the 1980s and in Bradford in June 1995 were signs of ethnic communities' frustration at the violence perpetrated against their members by the police.

31. Offensive remarks and insults are the most common forms of racist attack, followed by assault, property damage, graffiti, the placing in letter boxes of offensive letters, tracts or packages containing filth, etc. Murder is rare according to statistics compiled by the Runnymede Trust, 12 were committed between 1992 and 1993. 5/ The most publicized murder was that of young Stephen Lawrence, who was stabbed by four young Whites in Eltham, in south-east London, in April 1993. When the Crown Prosecution Service refused to prosecute those responsible for the murder, Stephen Lawrence's family, with public support, initiated what has been termed the "first private prosecution for murder". Moreover, many of those interviewed expressed the opinion that the courts were often lax in prosecuting those who committed crimes likely to have been racially motivated.

32. Afro-Caribbeans, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis are the principal victims of such acts, followed by Indians, Chinese and other Asians. Although incidents of that type do take place in the street, they most commonly occur in low-income urban housing, where there is a high concentration of ethnic minorities. 6/

33. Pre-trial detention of Blacks may also lead to death or ill-treatment, as in case of Shiji Lapite, who died at Newington police station in December 1994, and Brian Douglas, who died last August at Vauxhall police station as a result of skull fractures caused by blows with a truncheon. Acts committed by the police usually go unpunished, as in the above-mentioned case of Joy Gardner, where the three police officers implicated in the incident were released.

D. Education and employment

34. The goal of the Government and of local communities is to provide everyone, without any distinction, with a basic education in order to facilitate integration into British society and access to the labour market. As much as possible, school and university curricula take the country's ethnic diversity into account since each institution is responsible for determining, on the basis of guidelines issued by the Department of Education, the emphasis to be placed on knowledge of other cultures and religions and the history of the various ethnic groups.

35. In that regard, the Government takes into account Lord Swann's findings and conclusions in Education for All (the Swann Report), published in 1985, which stresses the need to ensure equal opportunity in the field of education, to eliminate racist discourse from teaching materials and to promote non-discriminatory attitudes.

36. However, some think that insufficient attention is paid to cultural diversity, that the national curriculum continues to overemphasize British and Christian culture and that teachers do not receive adequate training in nonracist attitudes that could facilitate their relations with students from ethnic minorities. Many such students have problems in school because English is not their mother tongue. The special courses organized for them have not yet achieved the desired results, and recruitment of bilingual teachers remains insufficient.

37. There is a strong trend towards academic failure among children and adolescents from ethnic minorities, particularly in the Afro-Caribbean and Bangladeshi communities, perhaps as a result of problems present in those communities (the break-up of families, tension between the traditional and British cultures, parental unemployment and poverty), but also because the school environment is hostile to them and teachers may be prejudiced against them. For example, Afro-Caribbean children and adolescents are often considered to be undisciplined and to have little interest in school and, as a result, are marginalized and excluded for the slightest act of misbehaviour.

38. Many young Blacks leave school with a low level of education and without qualifications, only to add to the relatively high numbers of unemployed among ethnic communities.

39. Students from ethnic minorities may also be psychologically affected by racist harassment from their fellow-students to the point that their studies suffer in consequence.

40. Even members of ethnic minorities with excellent school records find it difficult to obtain employment, particularly during the current period of job scarcity. Whereas the unemployment rate in 1993 was an estimated 9.5 per cent for Whites, it was 37.3 per cent for Africans, 30 per cent for Pakistanis, 27.7 per cent for Bangladeshis, 25 per cent for Afro-Caribbeans and 15 per cent for Indians.

41. Many qualified members of ethnic minorities are obliged to do manual labour or take unskilled jobs (cleaners, security guards, taxi drivers, etc.) or are confined to subordinate positions during their entire career in, for example, the public services. A recent Health Department report 7/ notes that racism and racial discrimination are widespread in the health services and that supervisors are reluctant to implement equal opportunity policies, preferring to promote white nurses rather than their black colleagues.

E. Housing discrimination

42. In the public or semi-public sector controlled by the Housing Council, certain practices may be considered discriminatory. Immigrant or ethnic-minority families, most of which are large, wait longer than others before receiving housing and are initially given dilapidated apartments. In some cases, ethnic concentration is encouraged by administrative officials particularly keen to minimize racial harassment and violence against minority groups.

43. Faced with the difficulty of finding housing in the public sector, many families seek housing in the private sector; however, they encounter other types of discrimination. For example, a study made by the Commission for Racial Equality and published in 1990 8/ noted that discriminatory practices, fed by prejudice, were widespread in the private rental housing sector: Blacks of equal or even higher income had more difficulty in finding housing than Whites.

F. Political expressions of racism and incitement to racial hatred and xenophobia

44. The politicization of racism has been hindered by the resurgence of extreme right-wing parties such as the National Front and the British National Party, which, at the end of the 1970s and 1980s, achieved some success in elections. Incitement to racial hatred remains a source of concern but is difficult to define because it is carried out anonymously, for example, through graffiti on walls, tracts distributed in letter boxes and clandestine dissemination of racist and neo-Nazi publications. The militancy of small, extreme right-wing groups, though sporadic, is responsible for racist incidents.

45. The speeches of traditional right-wing politicians tend to incite xenophobia and exacerbate of latent social tensions when they present the immigration of "coloured" persons as a threat to national unity and refer to refugees from countries in the southern hemisphere as "bogus asylum-seekers" who come to Britain in order to profit from the material well-being of the British. Illegal immigrants are presented as a threat to British society, hence the brutality of the methods employed to expel them.

G. Immigration and the right to asylum

46. The United Kingdom's once-open immigration policy has become increasingly restrictive for people originating from African and Asian States members of the Commonwealth. As stated above, in 1948, the British Nationality Act made no distinction in principle between subjects of the Crown. At the time, to be British was to enjoy the status of subject and all subjects had the right of free entry into the United Kingdom. The status of citizen of the Commonwealth was equivalent to that of British subject.

47. As a result of successive amendments to legislation, access to nationality and the right of abode of persons from, in particular, the new Commonwealth, 9/ has been made more difficult. The first limitations appeared in the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1962, which made a distinction between holders of a British passport issued in the United Kingdom and those whose passports had been issued in the colonies. In 1968, in order to regulate the arrival of British Indians from Kenya, the Act was amended to state that only persons born in the United Kingdom, or with a parent or grandparent who had been born there, could enter Britain. The 1971 Immigration Act brought the regulations governing the right of entry for members of the Commonwealth into line with those that apply to foreigners and, in 1981, a nationality act confirmed the definitions of British citizenship set forth in the immigration laws.

48. Today, increasing numbers of nationals of the new Commonwealth, unlike those of the old Commonwealth, are required to obtain visas. The views held by the Commission for Racial Equality differ from those of the Government with regard to immigration and the right to asylum. The Commission considers that the measures introduced in that respect are more rigorously applied to nationals of third world countries. The Church Commission for Racial Justice stated in its communication to the Special Rapporteur that:

> "United Kingdom policy appears to be consistently based on the desire to limit the number of Black and minority ethnic people coming into the country, and hasten the departure of some of those already here .... Visa controls have been placed on many (black) Commonwealth countries, while being lifted on (white) central and eastern European countries."

49. Furthermore, the Government is very strict with regard to family reunification, to the point of requiring male or female applicants wishing to join a spouse or fiancé(e) residing in the United Kingdom to meet conditions over and above the law. Applications may be rejected on the grounds that, according to the traditions of the country of origin, it is not the fiancé who joins his fiancée or the husband who joins his wife, but rather the reverse. This is frequent in the case of people from India, Pakistan or Bangladesh. In some cases, fiancés have never seen each other and wish to meet in order to found a family arranged by their respective families, but they encounter difficulties if either of them wishes to travel to the United Kingdom because the immigration authorities suspect them of wishing to circumvent the immigration laws. The Government, for its part, takes the view that its immigration policy is devoid of any discriminatory criteria and presents the statistics in Table 2 below.

50. With regard to the right to asylum, Government measures are clearly intended to discourage the arrival of asylum-seekers, the great majority of whom are from countries in the southern hemisphere. The Government considers that the measures taken are necessary in order to curb the exponential increase in the number of applicants, which rose from 4,000 in 1988 to 40,000 in 1995; 70,000 applications are currently pending. "Over 50 per cent of the applications were from Africa, with 30 per cent from Asia and nearly 20 per cent from Europe and America". 10/ The Government's goal is to limit the granting of refugee status or the right of abode on humanitarian grounds to 4-5 per cent.

51. The 1994 statistics show that the majority of applications were from Africa (16,960) and Asia (9,500). There were 6,250 applications from Europeans. However, a proportionally greater number of Europeans were granted asylum (140) or the right of abode on humanitarian grounds (1,365) than Africans (115 and 1,815, respectively) and Asians (570 and 480) (see Table 2).

52. The basic elements of the strictness of the policy on immigration and the right to asylum are detention under the 1993 Asylum Act and the 1971 Immigration Act and the bill on asylum and immigration which the Government tabled in Parliament this winter.

53. Approximately 700 asylum-seekers and immigrants without papers are currently being held in 37 prisons and detention centres. An estimated 9,000 persons per year are held in detention. 11/ The criteria for the detention of asylum-seekers are:

(a) That the individual asylum seeker might abscond from the address given, thereby breaking a condition of a grant of Temporary Admission (TA);

(b) If there are any doubts over the identity of the asylum seeker or if he or she does not have valid travel documents;

(c) If the application has been made after a leave to enter the country has expired (over-stayers);

(d) If the asylum seeker has entered the country illegally;

(e) If the right to asylum has been refused and the applicant must be expelled.

Table 2. Number of people detained a/ who had sought asylum, by nationality (No. of principal applicants)

Nationality	As at 10 May 1995	As at 13 January 1995	As at 18 November 1994
Afghanistan	-	1	1
Albania	8	7	6
Algeria	65	63	74
Angola	6	9	11
Bangladesh	19	16	20
Bulgaria	-	-	1
Cameroon	1	3	2
China	76	19	10
Colombia	8	6	8
Cyprus	7	16	19
Dominica	1	1	1
Ecuador	3	2	-
Egypt	2	1	3
Eritrea	1	1	1
Estonia	-	1	1
Ethiopia	1	3	5
Gambia	5	3	3
Georgia	5	1	-

Nationality	As at 10 May 1995	As at 13 January 1995	As at 18 November 1994
Ghana	65	60	56
India	84	61	87
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	8	2	4
Iraq	-	2	5
Israel	-	-	2
Ivory Coast	4	9	10
Jamaica	5	4	5
Kenya	3	6	6
Lebanon	3	5	2
Liberia	3	4	5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4	4	6
Malawi	-	1	1
Mauritius	2	3	5
Morocco	9	7	7
Mozambique	-	1	1
Niger	-	2	-
Nigeria	108	119	117
Pakistan	29	32	28
Peru	-	1	1
Philippines	1	-	2
Poland	3	1	-
Romania	7	10	5
Russian Federation	5	3	2
Sierra Leone	5	10	13
South Africa	1	5	6
Sri Lanka	20	9	13
Sudan	5	5	3
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	1
Tunisia	1	1	3
Turkey	30	20	49
Uganda	3	2	5
United Rep. of Tanzania	1	-	1

Nationality	As at 10 May 1995	As at 13 January 1995	As at 18 November 1994
Yugoslavia (countries of former)	11	7	6
Zaire	10	17	22
Zimbabwe	-	1	1
Others	2	2	5
Nationality doubtful	4	2	3
Total	646	572	654

Source: Home Office Statistical Bulletin. Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 1994, 30 June 1995, para. 23.

a/ Persons detained solely under the powers contained in Schedules 2 or 3 of the Immigration Act 1971. In some cases the asylum application will have been lodged subsequent to the applicant being detained. The figures include both detained asylum applicants who applied at ports, and those detained in after-entry enforcement work. These figures include people awaiting the setting of directions for removal following refusal of the application, as well as those whose applications were under consideration or subject to appeal.

54. The nationalities of detainees change from month to month, but the majority are Africans and Asians, as indicated in Table 2. The length of detention ranges from one month to one year, depending on how quickly the detainees' supporting documents and papers are assembled, either to authorize them to enter British territory, or to expel them. The Home Office gives priority to consideration of detainees' files but does not always receive cooperation from either the detainees or their country of origin in establishing their real identity and nationality, which is why the procedure takes so long.

55. The Special Rapporteur visited the Campsfield holding centre, in the Oxford area. He notes that the reception conditions are good and that detainees may avail themselves of an attorney of their choice and confer with him at the centre. They may also maintain contact with the outside world by telephone. He nevertheless wonders whether it was appropriate to have turned the management and supervision of the centre over to the private security firm Group 4.

56. There is not very much to add about detention conditions at Campsfield, but according to sources, detainees at the Harmondsworth holding centre near Heathrow Airport are exposed to the constant noise of aircraft taking off and landing.

57. He regrets that asylum-seekers and undocumented immigrants are being held in such prisons as Pentonville, Holloway, Wandsworth, Wormwood Scrubs and Brixton, near London, in the company of common criminals.

58. Generally speaking, detention is a source of anxiety and mental stress for detainees brought on by uncertainty about their fate and the relative isolation in which they are kept. It can have tragic results, including the suicide of asylum-seekers. Others embark on hunger strikes to protest their detention. Cases of ill-treatment by guards, such as that which led to the 1991 death of Omasase Lumumba, a Zairian; have also been brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur.

59. The bill on immigration and the right to asylum was the subject of heated debate between the Conservative and Labour Parties at the time of the Special Rapporteur's visit. The two parties accused each other of using race as a campaign issue, with Labour claiming that the provisions of the bill were targeted primarily at black immigrants and asylum-seekers, and the Conservatives accusing Labour of playing on solidarity with the asylum-seekers in order to win the support of the ethnic minorities, who are sensitive to the issue of immigration and right to asylum because of national or emotional ties with immigrants and asylum-seekers.

60. In any event, the bill is aimed fundamentally at removing all rights to income support and other benefits from most asylum-seekers as from 8 January 1996. Some 70 per cent of applications for asylum are made after the person has entered the country. The Government believes that most of them are groundless because they come from tourists or students who are simply trying to prolong their stay. It believes that genuine asylum-seekers should apply upon arrival at a port or airport.

61. The Government's arguments have been countered by the Refugee Council, a charitable organization that receives Government support to take care of refugees, which notes that asylum-seekers are entering British territory prior to submitting their requests because they fear being detained if they do so upon arrival. The Refugee Council has provided the following analysis:

> "According to Home Office statistics, in the last three years more than 50 per cent of positive decisions were awarded to in-country applicants. In the first three quarters of 1995, in-country applicants were twice as likely to be granted refugee status than port applicants. The Government, however, compares the refusal rates of in-country (80 per cent) and port (70 per cent) applications as part of their justification for these proposals. They argue that the claims of in-country applicants are therefore less credible. A 10 per cent differential is, however, no justification for removing benefits from an entire category of asylum applicants." 12/

62. Observers, including the UNHCR London office, believe that these measures will have the effect of putting numerous asylum-seekers whose cases are under consideration on the street. About 10,000 people will lose all benefits. They will have no means of paying for food or housing. Due to lack of financial means they will not have access to procedures for remedy.

63. Landlords are already refusing to rent to asylum-seekers. Even hostels run by charities cannot accept people who are not entitled to benefits. The only option will be life on the streets. The presence in the streets of a large number of black asylum-seekers risks accentuating the climate of xenophobia.

H. Anti-Semitism

64. Current manifestations of anti-Semitism have two main sources: organizations and movements of the far right, and Islamic fundamentalist organizations. These manifestations are for the most part minor incidents (distribution of anti-Semitic literature, insults, graffiti) but can also take violent forms, such as bombings and arson. In all there were 350 anti-Semitic incidents in 1994. In July 1994, the Israeli Embassy was bombed and a Jewish charitable institution in north London was the target of an arson attack. The perpetrators will be tried in 1996.

65. The most active extreme-right organizations are the British National Party (BNP), which promotes an ideology of exclusivity or "Rights for Whites", and Combat 18, a much more violent organization, which is behind the skinhead and hooligan movements. The influence of these organizations, however, is very limited. It does not extend beyond London and part of its periphery (the east). The BNP is thought to have committed numerous racist acts, and Combat 18 has published lists of persons who should be killed and disseminated information in writing on how to make bombs.

66. The Islamic organizations that incite anti-Semitism are linked to Islamic fundamentalist organizations in the Middle East, such as Hamas and Hezbollah, which encourage the killing of Jews wherever they are found. Among these organizations, the London-based Hizb-ut-Tahrir, which disseminates anti-Semitic publications and propaganda, claims there is a Jewish plot to rule the world.

67. The Jewish community regrets that these organizations have not been prosecuted for their activities, although the Board of Deputies of British Jews has gathered enough evidence of their responsibility for acts of violence or for racist propaganda. The Board is very concerned by the application of legislation on incitement to racial hatred, which, due to its complexity, is becoming ineffective. The Crown Prosecution Office is responsible for instituting the appropriate proceedings. Trials, however, are rare, because the rules of evidence are very stringent. The Office does not like to begin proceedings unless they will result in a conviction, and unless the proceedings are in the public interest. But anti-Semitic graffiti and handbills are often anonymous.

68. Consequently, the Board is calling for a revision of the law so as to reduce the requirements for evidence; to create a specific infraction and offence of racist harassment and violence; and to create an offence of defamation with respect to an ethnic group, such that any member of the defamed group may bring charges. Despite the support of the majority of Parliament, a 1995 bill containing this recommendation was unsuccessful. 12/

III. MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

69. The measures taken by the Government and local communities to combat racism and racial discrimination were exhaustively presented in the fourth periodic report of the United Kingdom to the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/95/Add.3) and in its twelfth and thirteenth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/226/Add.4 and CERD/C/263/Add.7). The Special Rapporteur will therefore not go into detail on these measures in the present report but will limit himself to brief recapitulations, emphasizing those measures he believes to be most important.

70. These measures are legal and administrative. Various incentive measures have also been taken in the economic, social and cultural fields to ensure equal opportunity to ethnic minorities and the promotion of their culture.

A. Legal and administrative measures

71. In the area of legislation, the principal instrument for combating racism and racial discrimination is the Race Relations Act, which covers numerous fields. Under its provisions, it is forbidden to practise racial discrimination in the fields of employment, education and access to property, equipment and services, including housing. It targets both direct racial discrimination whereby one individual is treated less favourably than another on racial grounds, whereby regulations and conditions are indirectly or involuntarily imposed, so that persons are put at a disadvantage because of race. The Act punishes any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, ancestry or national or ethnic origin which constitutes unfavourable treatment or treatment that puts a person at a disadvantage in any of the fields covered and which cannot be justified.

72. The Race Relations Act has undergone several amendments aimed at strengthening it and broadening its scope, in the field of housing for example. Its provisions now apply to professional relations between members of the Bar and between barristers and solicitors, under the 1990 Court and Legal Service Act. In addition, article 70 of the Act has been repealed, and the law on incitement to racial hatred incorporated in Title III of the 1986 Public Order Act. Under its terms, the act of publishing or distributing writings or expressing, in any public place or during any public meeting, remarks that are threatening, injurious or insulting and that are liable to arouse hatred towards any racial group in Great Britain constitutes an offence.

73. The Commission for Racial Equality is the agency created under the Race Relations Act to monitor its implementation. It is responsible for overseeing the elimination of racial discrimination and promoting equal opportunities and good race relations between the different ethnic groups within the British population. The Commission is also the main source of information and advice for the public and is empowered to provide legal assistance to individuals who feel they have been the victims of illegal discriminatory measures and wish to apply to the courts. The Commission further advises employers, trade unions and the police on the implementation of equal opportunity legislation.

74. Based on its advice, businesses and trade unions have designed their own equal opportunity action plans for employees who belong to ethnic minorities.

75. The Commission is based in London and has branch offices in several parts of the United Kingdom, including Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Manchester and Edinburgh.

76. The Commission's work is important because it monitors the development of discriminatory practices and can encourage the Government and Parliament to make constant adjustments to legislation. It also prepares codes of good conduct for private enterprise in such areas as housing and employment. To this should be added the fact that article 47 of the Race Relations Act was complemented by article 137 of the 1988 Housing Act in order to allow the Commission to draw up codes of practice applicable to the rental sector that could be used in court. Similarly, article 189 of the 1989 Local Government and Housing Act extended the scope of article 47 to all housing categories.

77. In the field of employment, the Industrial Tribunals ensure that the law is applied, and anyone who believes he is a victim of discrimination may bring complaints before them. The functioning of these tribunals is less formal than in ordinary courts. They are presided over by a solicitor assisted by representatives of the trade unions and management. The complainant may be represented by an attorney or may plead his own case. Recently, the 1994 Race Relations Remedies Act did away with the 11,000-pound sterling ceiling that had been fixed for compensation awarded by the Tribunals in cases of racial discrimination and allowed interest to be included in the compensation.

78. As a general rule, however, most of the cases of racial discrimination that give rise to complaints are amicably settled between the parties through mediation by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). It is noteworthy that racial discrimination is difficult to prove in court, with the result that very few victims win their cases.

79. Local communities have come up with programmes to combat racial discrimination and promote equal opportunity. They cooperate on this with the Equal Opportunities Commission within the framework of the Racial Equality Council's network. These are non-governmental organizations (NGOs) financed by municipalities (for example, Tower Hamlets, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool) to help ethnic minorities deal with the problems that may result from racial discrimination, and to enhance their social integration by devising English courses or occupational training programmes. Local communities also organize cultural activities aimed at bringing the different communities together.

B. Measures to improve police behaviour towards minorities

80. In order to eliminate the mutual suspicion existing between the police and ethnic minorities, and also to put an end to the harassment and violence to which these minorities may be subjected, steps have been taken to improve the training of the police and diversify their ethnic makeup.

81. In England and Wales, as at 28 February 1995, in all the police forces combined there were 2,113 officers belonging to ethnic minorities, or slightly over 1.7 per cent of the total strength of 127,369; 226 of those officers belonging to ethnic minorities were recruited in 1994, accounting for 4.2 per cent of the 5,357 officers recruited that year.

82. It is up to the police forces themselves to increase recruitment of ethnic minorities, but the Home Office has a role of encouragement to play and supervises the initiatives taken in this regard. The Home Office has adopted the following measures:

(a) Her Majesty's police inspectors continue to monitor carefully the steps taken by the various bodies to increase recruitment of ethnic minorities;

(b) A personnel administrator under HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary coordinates police-community liaison efforts. His functions include advising the various bodies on issues to do with equal opportunity and the recruitment of officers from ethnic minorities;

(c) Funds have been earmarked for certain police bodies to support particular local recruitment initiatives;

(d) In November 1989, a circular on formulating and implementing equal opportunity policies was distributed to all the police forces of England and Wales. Two seminars were held for senior police officers dealing particularly with these issues, the first in April 1990 and the second in May 1991.

83. In April 1993, the Government introduced a package of performance indicators for the police service. One of these indicators requires police forces to gather information on the number of ethnic minority officers in the forces, compared to the size of the force and to the local ethnic minority population. Research has also been carried out into the success of various initiatives to recruit members of ethnic minorities.

84. One of the problems being faced by the police is the fact that some police officers from ethnic minorities give up their jobs after several years because they are the victims of racist harassment by their colleagues, or of discrimination in their careers. The Home Office and police services concerned are currently looking into this situation.

85. The police service has always been concerned to reduce the incidence of premature wastage and has developed systems of exit interviewing for leavers which is intended to identify and, if possible, rectify the causes of such wastage. One initiative that has been encouraged in order to improve the recruitment and retention of both ethnic minority and female officers has been the establishment of a support network for both ethnic minorities and female officers for both groups in many forces.

86. Forces use a variety of methods to attract ethnic minority applicants, e.g., advertising regularly on ethnic minority radio stations or in the ethnic minority press, police-community liaison groups to encourage members of ethnic minority groups to attend familiarization courses and open days that

demonstrate the work of the force, operation of a recruiting mentor scheme aimed at providing potential applicants from ethnic minority groups with a realistic insight into a career in the police service, etc.

87. As to the training of police officers, an evaluation report was published in 1987 and recommended the following: that a new formula for modular courses should be put in place for the entire duration of the two-year training course, during which full-time periods of study are alternated with practical, structured training under supervision; that training on community and race relations, and sensitization to the human problems, should be provided along with technical and legal training; and that evaluation should be broader-based, with knowledge of community and race relations and the social skills necessary for maintaining order given the same value as technical knowledge. Following the success of the pilot project, the first 31-week modular course began at the national level in July 1989.

88. In addition, for over 20 years the Home Office has sponsored a seminar on race, community relations and policing at the Holly Royde Conference Centre, University of Manchester. During this period, hundreds of police officers, usually of the ranks of inspector up to chief superintendent, have been given an opportunity to discuss and reflect on current issues in community and race relations, listen to a variety of high-calibre guest speakers, and develop action plans to deal with particular issues or problems in their forces. The seminar aims to develop officers' knowledge of current community and race relations issues including policy developments at the national and force levels, to examine how these developments affect operational policing and to "kick-start" action in forces to address specific community relations issues.

89. It should also be stated, however, that most police forces include community and race relations in their management and staff training courses. Furthermore, all police officers promoted to the rank of sergeant or inspector receive training when they are promoted or immediately beforehand.

90. Following the disturbances in some inner cities, the police have endeavoured to improve community and race relations, with Government support. Consultations have been held between the police and the community on questions of law and order in their districts. Committees of mixed membership, including municipal councillors, parliamentarians, community representatives, and senior and rank-and-file police officers have been created for this purpose.

C. Measures to combat racist violence

91. The Government takes the various manifestations of racist violence very seriously and considers racist attacks and harassment to be among the worst expressions of racial hatred and intolerance. Following the recommendations made by the House of Commons Home Affairs Sub-Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, which investigated racist attacks and harassment in 1986, a Racial Attacks Group was created. The Group released a report in 1989 in which it gave detailed guidelines on the conduct to be followed not only by the police, but also by the social housing services and associations. The report was distributed to all police forces, accompanied by a circular

stressing the importance of the role of the police, as well as to all local authorities, particularly those responsible for education, and to more than 6,000 interested persons and bodies throughout the country. The Group was reconstituted in 1995 and is to submit a report in 1996.

B. Other measures

92. Alongside the legislative measures, other measures are being taken to ensure equal opportunity, improve the living conditions of members of ethnic minorities and encourage their integration into British society.

93. There is, for example, an inner cities rehabilitation programme aimed primarily at ethnic minorities. The programme's objectives are as follows:

(a) To encourage an entrepreneurial spirit and the creation of new businesses, by helping existing businesses to develop;

(b) To improve employability through educational and training activities and other types of initiative;

(c) To improve living conditions by cleaning up abandoned zones, encouraging construction and improving the quality of housing;

(d) To restore security to inner cities and make them into places where it is enjoyable to live and work.

94. As optional measures, the Labour Ministry has drawn up a 10-point plan, launched in 1992, to give employers practical advice on how to provide equal opportunities to employees who are members of ethnic minorities. Copies of this plan were sent to 36,500 employers having at least 50 employees. The plan aims at drawing the attention of employers to the need to make equal opportunity a basic principle that is fully integrated into their management practices.

95. In order to facilitate access by ethnic minorities to high-level jobs, the Windsor Fellowship concentrates exclusively on management training for ethnic minority students with excellent university credentials. This training is supported by private enterprises that sponsor the students and can hire them after their training.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

96. Following his mission, the Special Rapporteur notes that British universalism is increasingly tending to be reduced to the European Union, and the original civilizing and humanist mission of the United Kingdom is being eroded. In order to provide for a fresh look at that mission, the Special Rapporteur reiterates the recommendations contained in his general report (E/CN.4/1996/72), to which the British authorities showed themselves to be responsive at the recapitulatory meeting on 24 November 1995:

(a) Educate individuals to accept others;

(b) Improve the training of members of the police force and the incorporation in the police of citizens from different ethnic communities;

(c) Severely condemn police violence;

(d) Be more respectful of human dignity in the holding centres and in cases of the refoulement or expulsion of "illegal entrants" and asylum-seekers;

(e) Review the law on incitement to racial hatred, which is difficult to apply and seems to serve little purpose, and create a specific offence of racist harassment and violence and an offence of defamation with respect to an ethnic group or minority;

(f) Take action to ensure that the United Kingdom is not seen as a country that rejects people from the South, particularly black minorities, in favour of nationals of countries of the North.

Notes

1/ In particular, the Committee was concerned:

(a) "That, notwithstanding [the] establishment ... of mechanisms for external supervision of investigations of incidents in which the police or military are allegedly involved, especially incidents that result in death or wounding of persons, as the investigations are still carried out by the police, they lack sufficient credibility" (CCPR/C/79/Add.55, para. 13);

(b) "That members of some ethnic minorities including Africans and Afro-Caribbeans are often disproportionately subjected to stop-and-search practices that may raise doubts under the non-discriminatory provisions of the Covenant ..." (para. 14).

The Committee also emphasized that "the treatment of illegal immigrants, asylum-seekers and those ordered to be deported gives cause for concern", and observed "that the incarceration of persons ordered to be deported and particularly the length of their detention may not be necessary in every case and it is gravely concerned at instances of the use of excessive force in the execution of deportation orders" (para. 15).

Lastly, the Committee was concerned "at the levels of support offered for the protection of cultural and ethnic diversity within the United Kingdom". It noted further "with concern that many persons belonging to minorities frequently feel that acts of racial harassment are not pursued by the competent authorities with sufficient rigour and efficiency". It also believed "that much remains to be done to effect changes in public attitudes and to combat and overcome racism" (para. 18).

2/ This is clear from Home Office studies and from the following: Community Research Advisory Centre, Victim Support, Racial Harassment Project (London, 1991), pp. 21-22 and Institute of Race Relations, Policing against Black People (London, 1987), pp. 40-41. See also Racisme et xénophobie en Europe, ed. Michel Wievorka (Paris, La Découverte, 1994), p. 36.

3/ Statistics taken from Church and Race, the newsletter of a network of 20 religious institutions, vol. 10, No.2 (July-September 1995), p. 8.

4/ Ibid.

5/ Runnymede Trust, Multi-Ethnic Britain: Facts and Trends (London, September 1994), p. 32.

6/ See Department of the Environment, Racial Incidents in Council Housing: The Local Authority Response (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1994).

7/ National Health Service, Nursing in a Multi-Ethnic NHS.

8/ Commission for Racial Equality, "Sorry it's gone": Testing for Racial Discrimination in the Private Rented Housing Sector (September 1990).

9/ The former British colonies in Asia (India, Pakistan) and Africa (Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda), as opposed to the old Commonwealth, made up of the former dominions of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, which had predominantly white populations.

10/ Home Office, Control of immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom, First Half 1995, p. 12.

11/ United Campaigns for Justice/Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, "Charter for Immigration Detainees".

12/ See report of Parliamentary Committee on racist violence.

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR TO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (13-24 NOVEMBER 1995)

Saturday, 11 November (London)

Arrival at London

Sunday, 12 November (London)

Preparation for the visit

Monday, 13 November (London)

09.00 Meeting to discuss the programme arrangements with Mrs. Wendy Rocbuck, Programme Organizer, and Mr. Michel Bouvier, Interpreter, Overseas Visitors Section, Information Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

10.00 Meeting with Mr. Neville Naglu, Chief Executive, Board of Deputies of British Jews

11.30 Meeting with Dr. Sivanandan, Director, and Ms. Jenny Bourne, Researcher, Institute for Race Relations

13.00 Meeting with Professor Michael Banton, member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

15.00 Meeting with Mr. Keith Kirby, Researcher, Homelessness Policy, Department of the Environment

18.00 Lecture, "Racial Equality and the courts: the Lord Chancellor's perspective", delivered by the Rt. Hon. the Lord MacKay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor

Tuesday, 14 November (London)

09.45 Meeting with Mr. Robin Richardson, Director, Runnymede Trust

11.30 Meeting with Mr. Ranjit Zondhi, Deputy Chairman, and Mr. Sukh Dev Sharma, Executive Director, Commission for Racial Equality

13.00 Meeting with Mr. Philippe Lavanchy, representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland

14.30 Meeting with Dr. Cyril Maprayil, Director, Tower Hamlets Racial Equality Council

16.30 Meeting with Mr. Justice Dyson, Chairman, Ethnic Minorities Advisory Committee of the Judicial Studies Board

Wednesday, 15 November (London)

09.45 Meeting with Mr. Robert Male and Mrs. Field, Department of Education and Employment, Pupil Welfare Division-Ethnic Diversity Issues

11.00 Meeting with Ms. Ann Gair, Racial Equality Section, Department for Education and Employment

12.30 Meeting with Mr. Douglas Henderson MP, Shadow Spokesperson on Community Race Relations

15.00 Meeting with Mrs. Alison Plouviez, Secretary, Employment Law Commission, and Mr. Jonathan Goldsmith, The Law Society

17.00 Meeting with Human Rights Network

Thursday, 16 November (London)

Private arrangements: the Special Rapporteur attended the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris

Friday, 17 November (London)

10.00 Meeting with Mr. Peter Dawson, Deputy Head, Asylum Policy, B3 Division, Home Office

11.30 Meeting with Mr. Bob Whalley, Head, Immigration Policy, B2 Division, Home Office

15.00 Meeting with Ms. Anne Bouvier, International Officer, Minority Rights Group

16.30 Meeting with Mr. Courtney Laws, Executive Director, Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association

Saturday, 18 November (London)

10.00 Meeting with Mr. Gerald Hartup, Executive Director, Hampden Trust

Sunday, 19 November (London)

Free

Monday, 20 November (London, Birmingham)

09.00 Meeting with Mr. Steve Wells, Head Police and Community Relations, Home Office

10.15 Meeting with Rev. David Haslam, Associate Secretary for Racial Justice, Churches Commission for Racial Justice, Ms. Sue Shuttle and Mr. Ozigi, First Apostolic Church of Cherubins and Seraphins

12.15 Departure from London for Birmingham by train

14.15 Meeting with Mr. Andrew Housley, Regional Manager, Commission for Racial Equality, Birmingham Office

15.45 Meeting with Mr. Kurshid Ahmed, Head, Race Relations Unit, Birmingham City Council

18.30 Departure from Birmingham to Manchester by train

Tuesday, 21 November (Manchester, Liverpool)

09.30 Meeting with Mr. Eric Seward, Regional Manager, Commission for Racial Equality, Manchester Office

11.00 Meeting with Ms. Nasrullah Moghul, Director, Manchester Council for Community Relations

13.07 Departure from Manchester for Liverpool

14.30 Meeting with Mr. Nigel Mellor, Community Development and Equality Officer, Liverpool City Council

16.00 Departure from Liverpool for London

Wednesday, 22 November (London)

10.00 Meeting with Ms. Marian Fitzgerald, Researcher on Ethnic Minorities, Home Office

10.45 Meeting with Mr. Mike Gilliopie, Mr. Bill Brandon and Mr. Trevor Hall, Community and Race Relations Division, Home Office

11.45 Meeting with Mr. Timothy Kirkhope, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs

13.00 Meeting with Mr. Kamaljeet Jandu, Equality Officer, Trades Union Congress

15.00 Meeting with Mrs. Frances Keenan, Senior Equal Opportunity Advisor, Confederation of British Industry

17.00 Meeting with Ms. Annie Stewart, Editor, The Voice (newspaper)

Thursday, 23 November (London)

10.00 Meeting with Ms. Shirley Philogene, Health Promotion Officer, Ethnic Minorities Health, Department of Health

11.15 Meeting with Mr. Philip Astley, Head, Human Rights Policy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

12.00 Meeting with Mr. Nick Hardwick, Director, Refugee Council

13.30 Meeting with Mr. John Clark, Chief Executive, Windsor Fellowship

15.00 Meetings at Amnesty International International Secretariat with Ms. Karima Bennoune, Legal Adviser, Mr. Ahmed C. Motala, Legal Adviser, Ms. Anne Burley, Head of Europe Region, Research Department, Mr. David Baham, Europe Region Officer, Ms. Alison Sutton and Mr. Peter Drury, Americas Regional Programme Officers, Ms. Leanne MacMillan, Refugee Programme Coordinator

17.30 Meeting with Ms. Anne Viney, Assistant Director, Victim Support

Friday, 24 November (Oxford)

09.00 Visit to Campsfield Holding Centre

12.00 End of mission